COMMANDERS DIGEST

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DoD Officials Hold First Session to Improve 'Communications'

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, who promised earlier this year he would participate in a number of staff orientation programs, has held two briefings for high-level military and civilian officials.

The sessions, Sept. 24 and 25, were held to provide officials from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS) "an opportunity to discuss the new paths in which DoD programs are moving under your management."

Included in the morning-long meetings were addresses by Secretary Laird and Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, and 30-minute briefings from each of the Assistant Secretaries, the Director of Research and Engineering, the Acting General Counsel, and the Assistant to the Secretary (Legislative Affairs).

In a related action, Secretary Laird called on all OSD and OJCS personnel to begin in October to improve "team communications" throughout the chain of command.

The Secretary of Defense laid the groundwork for the briefings in a memorandum last May dealing with the OSD Staff Orientation Program. He said he would hold "periodic meetings to update members on OSD organization, missions and major projects."

Robert Froehlke, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), believes it is the first time in recent history where the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretaries have met with such a large group of OSD and OJCS officials. "I believe those attending found the meetings quite helpful," he said.

In the briefings, problem areas were identified, Mr.

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Efforts Made to Solve Inherited Defense Problems

Problems in the Department of Defense and efforts being made by the Administration to provide solutions were discussed by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, Sept. 25, at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

His speech covered "the inheritance left to the Nixon Administration" which, among other things, included:

—War in Vietnam with no end in sight.

—An overheated economy with a high rate of inflation that forces restraint of federal spending, higher taxes, tighter money, or a combination of such actions.

—A skeptical Congress and public whose frustration about the war and domestic problems have gathered frequent opposition to large outlays for essential national security purposes.

—A massive Defense community without adequate controls; and complex and cumbersome decision making and management procedures which cause unnecessary work and sometimes obscure objectives.

Secretary Laird replies to question.

Following are highlights from Secretary Laird's speech:

VIETNAM: Our redeployments thus far have been based primarily on progress in the military aspects of the Vietnamization program. We hope that the momentum we have achieved so far in the military portions of Vietnamization will be coupled with additional progress on the other important fronts.

STATUS OF ECONOMY: We are making significant reductions in defense spending.

These actions are more abrupt than I would like them to be. Nevertheless, they will result in giving the President some additional leeway in meeting urgent non-defense requirements within the expenditure limitation he is determined to meet. They should

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Efforts Being Made to Solve Inherited Defense Problems

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also help somewhat in moderating the inflationary pressure in the economy.

We are deeply concerned particularly about slashes in research and development appropriations which have been voted by the Senate. More than any other requirement of national security, we must guard against permitting superiority in defense technology to pass to the Soviet Union. We are keeping this consideration in mind as we continue our review of Defense programs.

DECISION MAKING AND MANAGEMENT: Perhaps the most significant change since January affecting national defense has been the revitalization of the National Security Council. It is through the NSC process that we in Defense should get our marching orders.

The purpose of the new NSC process is to permit the President to make informed choices between strategies to be followed and force levels to be set. This makes far more sense than choosing your force levels first, because in the final analysis, the force levels then govern both your strategy and your ability to fulfill commitments.

Revitalization of the NSC machinery also requires some basic adjustments in the organizational procedures within DoD. To make those changes, we decided there were four basic ingredients we could not do without:

—Clear and concise policy direction;

—Full participation in the decision making process;

—An open information policy; and

—Decentralized management with accountability.

The basic policy, decisions on such things as choice of weapons systems for development, force levels, distribution of forces between missions and parts of the world, and so on, must be made by the Secretary of Defense to insure consistent, effective and efficient implementation of national security policy set by the President.

Although such basic policy decisions must be finally made by the Secretary of Defense, I cannot properly make such decisions in a vacuum. For maximum effectiveness, all elements of defense organization must contribute both information and viewpoints to the process.

We mean to preserve the principle of free discussion in the decision-making process within Defense by continuing our practices of generating working papers for internal use by the Secretary of Defense.

We are moving toward a process by which the papers containing a limited viewpoint or preliminary analysis—working papers, that is—will culminate in a balanced paper containing a fair statement of all legitimate viewpoints and alternatives—on the basis of which a decision can be made. The basic content of this decision paper, unlike the working papers, could in the future be made available to concerned Congressional committees under appropriate security classifications in response to their requests.

Classification will be held to the minimum required by security, for we are also determined to maintain an open information policy so that . . . the American people can have the fullest posible understanding of the programs and the policies that are in effect within or proposed by the Department of Defense.

Once basic policy decisions have been made by the Secretary of Defense, decentralization will be the watchword. Management functions authorized by the policy decisions will be delegated down to appropriate levels in the Department, together with commensurate authority to get the job done.

As Secretary of Defense I will set the broad policy and keep a strong evaluative capability, but I'll expect my managers to come up with the specific tools and techniques to get the job done.

NICE GOING, SON!—A presentation ceremony becomes a family affair when Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John D. Ryan decorates son Michael for fighter pilot achievement in Vietnam. During a Pentagon visit Capt. Ryan received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Force Commendation Medal. He is now assigned to Holloman Air Force Base, N.M.

Adm. Galantin Sees Need For Exchange of Ideas

The Chief of Naval Material has called for more cooperation and a better exchange of ideas among scientists, engineers and the Navy's operating forces.

Admiral I. J. Galantin told the Professional Association of Naval Electronic Engineers and Scientists (PANEES), "our Navy of tomorrow will reflect what you of PANEES . . . do today."

The admiral said: "Our weapons and equipment are conceived and developed by scientists and engineers, but they are operated and maintained by bluejackets and Marines. From long years at sea I know that all too often the dream of the scientist or engineer becomes the nightmare of the operating forces. Reliability and maintainability must be cranked in, therefore, from the very moment of concept."

Adm. Galantin said he was convinced military and civilian engineers of the Naval Material Command, along with their counterparts in civilian industry, could "find the answer to almost any problem we might have."

Adm. McCain Reviews Status of Communist China, Soviet Union

The Navy's top officer in the Western Pacific sees Communist China as the major potential source of danger in his command. And even though Red China's motivations and intentions are open to conjecture, its capabilities can be fairly accurately measured.

In addition, Admiral John S. McCain Jr., Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, says it looks as if Communist China is seeking to dominate its neighbors through political pressure, subversion and so-called "wars of liberation"—rather than by military conquest.

The occasion for Adm. McCain's remarks was the recommissioning ceremonies of the guided missile destroyer John S. McCain at the Philadelphia Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pa.

Discussing his area of responsibility in the Pacific, Adm. McCain noted that within his command lives more than one-third of the people of the earth.

"They live under twenty-five different flags. It is a sprawling, continental, peninsular and archipelago area. It is an area of riches and poverty, of peace and war, of ancient civilizations, rampant nationalism and competing ideas. It is an area of democracy, constitutional monarchy, and communism. More than a billion and a half men, women and children live in the area."

He said American support of genuine national independence and strides for better lives for these many people is necessary. "This is required," he said, "if we would encourage an area of stable, prosperous and peaceful nations."

Speaking of the Chinese Communist army he placed its strength at 2.4 million officers and men—the largest standing in the world and equipped with modern weapons.

'Their nuclear capability will . . . span most of Asia and the Soviet Union.'

He said its Air Force numbers nearly 3,000 combat aircraft, including MIG-21's and other sophisticated weapons systems.

Red China's Navy is limited, Adm. McCain said, "but growing, and includes the world's fourth largest fleet of submarines and a growing missile patrol boat force." He said another half-million men make up an impressive paramilitary force.

What are Communist China's intentions? Adm. McCain said the Communist forces of China appear at present, in spite of Peking's bombast about nuclear war with both the U.S. and Russia, to be defensively oriented in makeup and deployment.

However, he said, "their nuclear capability will before long be able to span most of Asia and the Soviet Union. We anticipate that Communist China will have an ICBM deployment in the mid-1970's with which Peking could threaten the United States."

Adm. McCain then turned to the "formidable influence and power of the Soviet Union" and how it is another "major problem" confronting the United States global interests. Following are excerpts from his remarks on the Soviet Union:

". . . . the Russian Army occupies Czechoslovakia and maintains troops in most east European communist states. Her message is clear to the people of the area: they must accept Russian domination and direction of world communism. Of course, many challenge this Soviet view of the world.

"Meanwhile, the growth of Soviet military offensive

'The Russians have been strengthening their military forces on land, on the sea, and in the air for some time.'

capability continues unabated. The Russians have been strengthening their military forces on land, on the sea, and in the air for some time. They have grasped the significance of sea power and its importance to trade, fisheries, and oceanographic research. They are emerging as a naval power.

"News reports are filled with accounts of a growing global Soviet naval force which has reached record size. Indeed, Soviet naval operations around the world are at a peacetime high. Russia currently has about 125 military ships plying the high seas far from home.

"The Soviets are mounting a sizeable naval construction program. This reflects a Soviet trend toward operating a worldwide deep-water navy. All of these events occur during a period when critics call for additional cuts in U.S. defense spending. Soviet actions fly in the face of an urgent need for a modernization program as far as U.S. ships are concerned.

"The arrival of a Soviet naval task force at Havana this summer has significant implications for the security of the Western Hemisphere. The sweep of these modern Soviet warships past our eastern seaboard demonstrated that no ocean area is outside the reach of Soviet naval power.

"The admiral commanding the Soviet fleet has announced that Russia is ready to use its navy as part of its thrust of influence into the seven seas.

"They are operating their modern navy and merchant fleet in the Pacific Ocean. . . ."

But Adm. McCain said a few truths can be found. For instance, the U.S. is a Pacific power as well as Atlantic one. The American Pacific fleet—including the Seventh and West-Coast-based First—has over 400 ships, 150,000 men, and 1,500 aircraft. The Seventh Fleet, can operate for long periods away from ports and is truly a formidable striking force.

U.S. Objectives in Vietnam

THE STRUCTURE OF PEACE

There is no "greater gift that any one age could make to the ages that follow than to forge the key to lasting peace," President Nixon said recently in a major address defining long-range U.S. foreign policy. Speaking to the world community through the forum of the United Nations, the President discussed the structure of peace, with references to specific issues—primarily Vietnam. (Other issues mentioned were the Middle East, U.S.-Soviet arms talks, and U.S. relations with the Communist countries.)

Below are excerpts from Mr. Nixon's speech of Sept. 18 to the U.N. General Assembly.

In this great Assembly, the desirability of peace needs no affirmation. The methods of achieving it are what so greatly challenge our courage, our intelligence, our discernment.

I am well aware that many nations have questions about the world role of the United States in the years ahead—about the nature and extent of our future contribution to the structure of peace.

Let me address those doubts and address them quite candidly before this organization.

In recent years, there has been mounting criticism here in the United States to the scope and the results of our international commitments.

This trend, however, has not been confined to the United States alone. In many countries we find a tendency to withdraw from responsibilities; to leave the world's often frustrating problems to the other fellow and just to hope for the best.

As for the United States, I can state here today without qualification: We have not turned away from the world. We know that with power goes responsibility. We are neither boastful of our power, nor apologetic about it. We recognize that it exists; and that as well as conferring certain advantages, it also imposes upon us certain obligations.

Role of United States

As the world changes, the pattern of those obligations and responsibilities changes.

At the end of World War II, the United States for the first time in history assumed the major responsibility for world peace. We were left in 1945 as the one nation with sufficient strength to contain the new threats of aggression, and with sufficient wealth to help the injured nations back to their feet. For much of the world, those first difficult postwar years were a time of dependency.

The next step was toward independence, as new nations were born and old nations revived.

Now we are maturing together into a new pattern of inter-dependence.

It is against this background that we have been urging other nations to assume a greater share of responsibility

for their own security, both individually and together with their neighbors. The great challenge now is to enlist the cooperation of many nations in preserving peace and enriching life. This cannot be done by American edict, or by the edict of any other nation. It must reflect the concepts and the wishes of the people of those nations themselves.

A history of the postwar period teaches that nationalism can be dangerously disruptive—or powerfully creative.

Our aim is to encourage the creative forms of nationalism; to join as partners where our partnership is appropriate, and where it is wanted, but not to let a

U.S. presence substitute for independent national effort or infringe on national dignity and national pride.

It is not my belief that the way to peace is by giving up our friends or letting down our allies. On the contrary, our aim is to place America's international commitments on a sustainable, long-term basis, to encourage local and regional initiatives, to foster national independence and

self-sufficiency, and by so doing to strengthen the total fabric of peace.

It would be dishonest, particularly before this sophisticated audience, to pretend that the United States has no national interests of its own, or no special concern for its own interests.

However, our most fundamental national interest is in maintaining that structure of international stability on which peace depends, and which makes orderly progress possible.

Objective in Vietnam

Since I took office as President, no single question has occupied so much of my time and energy as the search for an end to the war in Vietnam—an end fair to the people of South Vietnam, fair to the people of North Vietnam, and fair to those others who would be affected by the outcome.

We in the United States want to end this war, and we are ready to take every reasonable step to achieve that goal. But let there be no question on this one fundamental point: in good conscience we cannot, in the long-term interests of peace we will not, accept a settlement that would arbitrarily dictate the political future of South Vietnam and deny to the people of South Vietnam the basic right to determine their own future free of outside interference.

As I put it in my address to the American people last May, "What the United States wants for South Vietnam is not the important thing. What North Vietnam wants for South Vietnam is not the important thing. What is important is what the people of South Vietnam want for South Vietnam."

To secure this right—and to secure this principle—is our one limited but fundamental objective.

Both in public and at the Paris talks, we have offered a number of proposals which would bring peace and provide self-determination. We are ready to consider any other proposals that have the same objective.

The missing ingredient so far has been the willingness of the other side to talk on any terms other than those that would pre-determine the result and deny the right of self-determination to the people of South Vietnam. Once that willingness exists, and once there is a genuine willingness by the other side to reach agreement, the practical solutions can readily be found.

Appeals for U.N. Help

This makes it urgent that the UN members, those in this room, who have long taken an active interest in peace in Vietnam, now take an active hand in achieving it.

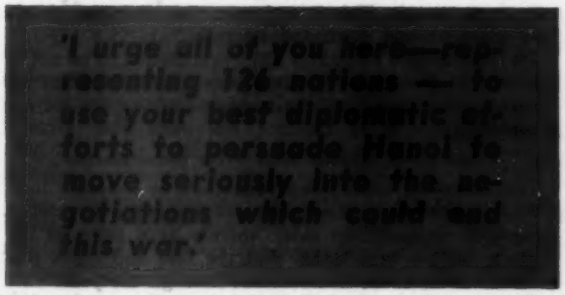
Many urged that if only we halted our bombing of the North, peace would follow. Nearly a year has passed since the bombing of the North was halted.

Three months have passed since we began the process of troop replacement, signaling both our own genuine desire for a settlement and the increased readiness of the South Vietnamese to manage their own defense.

As I announced on Tuesday (Sept. 15), by Dec. 15 our troop strength in Vietnam will have been reduced by a minimum of 60,000 men.

On Sept. 2, 1969, North Vietnam's chief negotiator in Paris said that if the United States committed itself to the principle of totally withdrawing its forces from South Vietnam, and if it withdrew a significant number of troops, Hanoi would take this into account.

I repeat here today what I said in my speech of May


'I urge all of you here—representing 126 nations — to use your best diplomatic efforts to persuade Hanoi to move seriously into the negotiations which could end this war.'

14, that we are prepared to withdraw all of our forces from South Vietnam. And the replacement of 60,000 troops is a significant step.

The time has come for the other side to respond to these initiatives. The time has come for peace.

And in the name of peace, I urge all of you here—representing 126 nations—to use your best diplomatic efforts to persuade Hanoi to move seriously into the negotiations which could end this war. The steps we have taken have been responsive to views expressed in this room. And we hope that views from this organization may also be influential in Hanoi. If these efforts are successful, this war can end.

Offers Postwar Aid

The people of Vietnam, North and South alike, have demonstrated heroism enough to last a century. . . . The people of Vietnam, North and South, have endured an unspeakable weight of suffering for a generation. And they deserve a better future.

When the war ends, the United States will stand ready to help the people of Vietnam—all of them—in their tasks of renewal and reconstruction. And when peace comes at last to Vietnam, it can truly come with healing in its wings.

DoD Officials Hold First Session To Improve 'Communications'

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Froehlke said, "and of much more importance, how the group could help in the solution to the problems."

He acknowledged that it is too early to tell how valuable the meetings may be, but "if they prove to be a useful technique, I hope the Services, in particular, and the Defense agencies will emulate us.

"This is not a technique that we want to restrict to OSD. I think good communications, particularly lateral communications, are vitally important in the Department of Defense."

Although no decision has yet been made, Mr. Froehlke thinks Secretary Laird may schedule follow-up meetings once every six months.

In a memorandum Sept. 23 to all OSD and OJCS personnel, Secretary Laird said, "We need to improve the exchange of ideas, of thoughts, comments and opinions among our people. This interchange, this dialogue, should take place up and down and laterally."

He said he didn't know of any organization in or out of government that had "adequate" communications, but believed "we can substantially improve ours, if we set our minds to it."

Supervisors Should Meet With Subordinates

The Secretary asked each supervisor to schedule individual discussions with subordinates beginning in October. "I specify October," he said, "merely as a point of departure—in the expectation that the free and frank discussions which ensue will continue through the year."

Commenting on Secretary Laird's memorandum, Mr. Froehlke said it is directed to every individual in OSD and OJCS, "without exception."

He continued: "The primary objective the Secretary hopes to achieve is to have every employe have a sit-down conversation with his supervisor and cover two specific areas:

"First, every employe should have the opportunity to hear directly from his supervisor what the supervisor thinks about the job he is doing.

"Second, the employe should have the opportunity to tell the supervisor directly what kind of a job the employe thinks the supervisor is doing, and, more specifically, what the supervisor can do to allow the employe to do a better job."

Employer-Employe Conversations

Such employer-employe conversations are not unique, Mr. Froehlke admits, "but I have observed in my years in management that these kind of conversations, in the vast majority of cases, are usually not held.

"They tend to be uncomfortable, and people put them off. As a result, it unavoidably means we are not getting the best kind of job from our employe."

In his memorandum, Secretary Laird directed supervisors to report their initial meetings to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration).

POINT OF VIEW—The flight deck of the attack aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt is 900 feet long. At least that's what Navy Pilot Commander Christopher Withers keeps telling himself as he prepares for an arrested landing at 8,000 feet. Actually, such landings are routine for pilots of Fleet Tactical Support Squadron 40. After the landing, CDR Withers flew an injured sailor to the Norfolk Naval Air Station, Va. (USN Photo by PHC Birger Anderson).

During the first session, Sept. 24, briefings were presented by Daniel Henkin, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), and Richard Capen, his deputy; Leonard Niederlehner, Acting General Counsel; Roger Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs); G. Warren Nutter, Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) and Jack Stempler, Assistant to the Secretary (Legislative Affairs).

Deputy Secretary Packard addressed the second session. Briefings were presented by John Foster, Jr., Director of Defense Research and Engineering; Robert Moot, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller); Ivan Selin, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis); Barry Shillito, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) and Robert Froehlke, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration).

Secretary Laird Justifies Defense Spending; Notes Changes

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird "does not expect a deep or prolonged cut in the absolute dollar amount spent for military purposes, even after Vietnam."

He told members of the National Security Industrial Association in Washington, D.C. Sept. 18:

"Inflation, even though moderated, will continue to take its cut of the defense dollar, requiring more expenditures each year to maintain the same level of preparedness. Savings from reductions in the size of the armed forces will be offset, at least in part, by higher rates of military compensation. It is also urgent that we begin soon to make up for several years of neglect of weapons and equipment not directly related to the war in Vietnam.

"Nothing would delight me more than to live in a world in which the international climate would permit drastic reduction in defense spending . . . but the time has not yet come when we can drastically slash the military budget without exposing the American people to inordinate risks."

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX?

He confessed that defense critics who use the phrase 'military-industrial complex' leave him more puzzled than indignant.

"Call it what you will,—I prefer to call it the military-industrial-labor-academic-scientific complex—the complex is necessary, as President Eisenhower said. It is one of those things we would have to invent if it didn't exist . . .

"American history has provided the tools of national defense. It has done so with an efficiency that is not approached in any other nation of the world."

Secretary Laird mentioned a few facts that are ignored by many of the critics.

●". . . under our system of government, it is not the responsibility of the military to determine the size or strength of our armed forces or the use to which they are put.

●". . . military spending in the current fiscal year will be 8 percent of the Gross National Product—less than in any of the years of war or peace, save two, since the Korean war.

●". . . military spending, as a percentage of both the Gross National Product and the federal budget is shrinking, not increasing, and will continue to decline in the years ahead, barring any unanticipated major international crisis.

●". . . defense has not been eating up a major part of the fiscal dividend which the steady growth of the American economy yields to the federal treasury. In Fiscal Year 1969, despite the war in Vietnam, the increase in military spending amounted to less than two percent of the increase in federal revenues and accounted for only eight percent of the increase in federal spending.

●". . . defense will not in the foreseeable future seek to claim any but a minor share of the fiscal dividend which accrues because of economic growth, again barring some unanticipated major international crisis."

It is premature to predict the level of defense spending which the Administration will recommend for future years, Secretary Laird said, then added, "The Administration is going about the problem of fixing its priorities and translating them into budgetary terms by the most orderly method ever used in Washington. In this process, the claims of all agencies, including defense, are weighed against each other and against available resources.

"I can say, however, that the problem of financing many new proposals under consideration arises principally

'The problem is not the result of potential massive increases in military expenditures.'

from the built-in spending increases in existing non-defense programs, from the anticipated costs of proposed non-defense programs to which it attaches the highest priority, and from the prospect of a significant tax reduction. The problem is not the result of potential massive increases in military expenditures."

He admitted there is "substantial basis" for the complaint that DOD and private contractors have not measured up to reasonable standards of efficiency.

"Even making allowances for the many extenuating circumstances that surround Defense production, there have been enough deviations from standards of good performance to make improvement a matter of great urgency.

"We must escalate the standards of performance so that excellence, not just adequacy, becomes the goal."

He outlined defense actions dealing with acquisition of weapons and equipment:

—We are trying to upgrade our cost-estimating and validating capability. It is my intention to develop this capability to the point where we will be able to grade contractors on the basis of realism of their cost estimates and thus eliminate the practice of 'buying in' with all its problems.

—We recognize the part that changes during development and production have had in increasing costs. We are trying to reduce the number of changes, eliminating particularly those that are of marginal advantage.

—We are clamping down on the practice of concurrency. We seek to resolve the major uncertainties about proposed weapons systems before we begin production. We cannot apply inflexible rules on this matter. Time can be terribly important. A potential enemy will not sit around waiting for us to settle all our doubts or to achieve ideal efficiency. In some cases, waiting may mean that we produce an obsolete item—or none at all. Yet we can and will avoid rushing into production prematurely.

President Urges Draft Reform

President Nixon has cancelled the November and December draft calls and will spread the 29,000-man October draft call over the last three months of the year.

He also said, unless Congress acts on legislation permitting random selection of 19-year-olds for the draft, he would change to a "Moving Age Group" system by Executive Order.

The President said the draft cut was "made possible by the reduction in our forces of 60,000 in Vietnam which I announced on Tuesday (Sept. 16) and by other actions taken by the Department of Defense under the manpower program."

The draft calls for the final two months of the year were 32,000 for November and 18,000 for December.

Following the President's announcement, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird said the January draft call—programmed for 35,000 men—will be reviewed in December.

Secretary Laird said legislation is needed to repeal one sentence in the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 that prevents the President from instituting a random selection system.

He said, "If Congress fails to act . . . we are considering what we call a 'Moving Age Group' system under which the 'oldest' 19 year-old men would be selected each month by their draft boards."

In preparation for executive action, Secretary Laird said DoD has started a test program to determine whether the system is "fully workable and understandable" prior to its anticipated start Jan. 1, 1970.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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CONFERENCE—Dr. Curtis W. Tarr (left), Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), discusses military personnel matters with Lt. Gen. Austin J. Russell, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, Hq., USAF, and Maj. Gen. R. G. Dupont (right), Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel for Military Personnel and Commander, USAF Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, Tex. A three-day conference was held at the Center in September.

C-5 Cargo Delivery Capability Tests Conducted by Military, Industry Team

Tests are scheduled to begin this month at Pope AFB, N.C., to demonstrate cargo and troop delivery capability of the C-5 Galaxy aircraft.

The program, nicknamed TADJET for Transport Air Drop and JEttison Test, will be conducted by a joint Air Force, Army and Lockheed-Georgia team.

A major portion of the test program and approximately 150 flights will be devoted to the airdrop of equipment and men. The drops will begin with dummy troop and cargo loads and progress to a composite drop of 75 paratroopers and full capacity cargo load next Summer.

During the transport phase of the program, the C-5 will be loaded and unloaded approximately 50 times with different types of Army and Air Force loads. Also included will be "mating" maneuvers with an air transportable dock designed to handle the cargo capacity of three C-5s.

The TADJET program will be supported by the U.S. Continental Army Command and by Tactical Air Command's 464th Combat Airlift Wing at Pope AFB. Pilots will be from the Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards AFB, Calif., the Military Airlift Command and Lockheed-Georgia Company.

Troops and support equipment will be supplied by the Army's Airborne Corps, Army Materiel Command, and the Electronic and Special Warfare Board, USA Test and Evaluation Command at Fort Bragg, N.C.

In the TADJET tests, paratroopers will represent the 75 drivers and support personnel who normally will fly on the second deck of the air freighter. Near the end of the program, tests also will be made to demonstrate the emergency cargo jettison capability of the aircraft.

TADJET directors are William Harris, director, Lockheed-Georgia Company; Colonel A. K. Charles of the Army's Airborne, Electronic and Special Warfare Board, Ft. Bragg; George W. Riess of Air Force System Command's C-5 Program Office, Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

The C-5 is designed to airlift 200,000 pounds of outside equipment, including Army tanks, trucks, etc., and the equipment operators.

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